

1000 Misses.

1000th Tucker.

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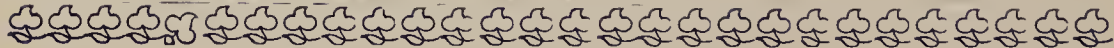
The Farm Colonies  
of the  Salvation Army.





The... **F**arm Colonies  
OF THE Salvation  
Army.

BY COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER.





## I. A New Pauper Policy.

Nobody who has considered the question can fail to be struck with the inadequacy of poor relief, as generally dispensed. I have addressed large audiences in different parts of the country on the subject of an improved system, and have everywhere found a perfect unanimity of opinion upon the subject. The present method, though actuated by the highest humanitarian motives, falls far short of the desired result, inasmuch as it only *relieves*, instead of altering the position of the person to be benefited; hence the ever recurring necessity of repeating the relief, with all its disappointing and burdensome consequences to the State and to the philanthropist.

## *II. The Condition of Our Cities.*

It is universally admitted that commercial depressions, the adoption of labor-saving devices etc., have produced a very distressing condition of affairs amongst the poor of our great cities, vast numbers of our industrious population being totally unable to procure employment. Upon these workless toilers there must be dependent, at the lowest calculation, three times as many helpless sufferers, who by sex, age, sickness or other circumstances are incapacitated from wage earning.

## *III. The Natural Remedy.*

We propose to assist the poor to work out their own social redemption, by making it possible for them to locate on small farms, where they can

dig from the ground almost everything they require in the way of food, besides having something to spare for their other necessities.

#### *IV. The Colonists.*

It is proposed to settle the Colonists on ten-acre tracts, which will be paid for by them in small weekly instalments of one to two dollars. Cottages will be erected, implements and live stock will be supplied and small loan associations established on the German Raiffeisen model, so strongly advocated by the Agricultural Department at Washington. (Report No 3 of 1892, U S. Department of Agriculture, on Co-operative Credit Associations.)

No difficulty whatever has been experienced in securing any number

of Colonists that may be required. Ninety per cent. of those who have already applied are agriculturists, who have drifted to the city and are anxious for an opportunity of getting back to the land. Forty per cent. of them have little savings of their own which would help them to make a start. They are of a thrifty and capable character, but have not sufficient means to buy their own land, or commence on their own account. Yet their removal from the cities would greatly relieve the congestion of the population.

## *V. The Land.*

Land has been offered in twenty-three different States, in blocks varying from 1,000 to 400,000 acres. Much of this is of excellent quality,



and at very moderate prices. It is proposed for the present to give the preference to irrigated lands in the West Central States, as they are the least liable to droughts and other agricultural disturbances.

## *VI. Our First Colony.*

Our first Colony has already been started in California. Wearied by the continued expenditure of large sums of money to supply food and other necessities to out of work citizens, the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco invited me to address them on the subject of Pauper Policy, and so impressed were they with my plan to get the city surplusage into the country on farms that they appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation of this plan. The enquiry resulted in the

formation of a Citizens' Committee of Co-operation, composed of L. R. Ellert, ex-mayor of San Francisco; Hugh Craig, President of the Chamber of Commerce; George F. Butler, member of the Board of Underwriters; Wm. M. Bunker, proprietor of the Daily Report; F. A. Hihn, merchant; I. J. Truman, President of the Columbian Bank; Philip Lihenthal, President of the Anglo-Californian Bank, and other leading business men, which has been instrumental in raising funds to make an immediate commencement. Mr. Claus Spreckels, of national repute, setting his seal to the plan by subscribing one thousand dollars (\$1,000) towards the project.

Land has since been acquired, and the Colonists are at present preparing the soil for next year's crops.

## *VII. Form of Organization.*

To develop and administer the project a National Colonization Association has been formed by the Salvation Army.

**The Funds** will be held and administered by five Trustees, of whom Commander Booth-Tucker will be one, the others being chosen from among the principal subscribers.

**Trust Certificates**, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum in any multiple of a dollar will be issued by the Trustees as soon as the subscriptions have reached the sum of \$50,000. No contributions will be payable until this amount has been subscribed.

## BASIS OF CALCULATION FOR *Estimated Annual Income and Expen- Initial Cost.*

No. of Families.	No. of Souls.	Instalment for Land. (One tenth.)	Cottages.	Outfit, etc.	Loan Association.	Total Outlay.
1	5	25	125	150	200	500
100	500	2,500	12,500	15 000	20,000	50,000
1,000	5,000	25,000	125,000	150,000	200,000	500,000
2,000	10,000	50,000	250,000	300,000	400,000	1,000,000
3,000	15,000	75,000	375,000	450 000	600,000	1,500,000
4,000	20 000	100,000	500,000	600,000	800,000	2,000,000
5,000	25,000	125,000	625,000	750,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
10,000	50,000	250,000	1,250 000	1,500,000	2,000,000	5,000,000

The cost of administrating the affairs of the Colony will be very small, and it is its manager will operate.

# ESTABLISHING A COLONY.

*diture, till Farms have been Paid for.*

Annual Income.

Annual Expenditure.

Settlers Weekly Instalment of \$1.50	Interest to Loan Association at 5 p. c.	Total Income.	Interest on Capital.	Instalment on Land.	Total Payments.	Sinking Fund for the Repayment of Capital Invested.
78	10	88	25	25	50	38
7,800	1,000	8,800	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,800
78,000	10,000	88,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	38,000
156,000	20,000	176,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	76,000
234,000	30,000	264,000	75,000	75,000	150,000	114,000
312,000	40,000	352,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	152,000
390,000	50,000	440,000	125,000	125,000	250,000	190,000
780,000	100,000	880,000	250,000	250,000	500,000	380,000

expected that it can be met to a large extent by the profits of a model farm which



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